



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

forcement of the provisions of the penal code relating to *fraud*, which are, he thinks, elastic enough to fit the demands of the situation.

ALLYN A. YOUNG.

Washington University, Saint Louis.

NEW BOOKS

- BARNES, H. E. *Corporate organization and administration*. (New York: Universal Business Institute. 1911. Pp. 515.)
- BIRCHAM, B. O. and MORRIS, J. G. C. *Public companies: formation and flotation*. (London: E. Wilson. 1911. Pp. 152. 2s. 6d.)
- FUSTER, E. *Le syndicat des houilles d'Essen et l'organisation de la production. Contribution à l'histoire de la concentration industrielle*. (Paris: H. Dunod et E. Pinat. 1911. Pp. 310. 15 fr.)
- NEUBURGER, A. *Die Herabsetzung des Grundkapitals bei Aktiengesellschaften*. (Berlin: Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht. 1911. Pp. xii, 312. 6 m.)
- WEISSBACH, G. *Die Anfechtung des Generalversammlungsbeschlusses einer Aktiengesellschaft durch den Aktionär*. (Leipzig: Veit & Co. 1911. Pp. vii, 40. 1.50 m.)
- WILCOX, D. F. *Municipal franchises; a description of the terms and conditions upon which private corporations enjoy special privileges in the streets of American cities*. Vol. II, *Transportation franchises, taxation and control of public utilities*. (New York: The Engineering News Co. 1911. Pp. xxi, 885. \$5.00.)
- WYMAN, B. *The special law governing public service corporations and all others engaged in public employment*. Two volumes. (New York: Baker, Voorhis & Co. 1911. \$12.50.)

Labor and Labor Organizations

A COMMUNICATION

In a review of my *History of California Labor Legislation*, by Ira B. Cross, published in the *AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW*, March, 1911 (pp. 106-9), certain specific charges of errors and omissions are made in support of general assertions to the effect that the book contains many such defects. Permit me to point out the trivial or erroneous character of these charges.

Without giving any authority for his assertion, the reviewer claims that John M. Days did not serve as the first president of the San Francisco Trades' Union, but entered the labor movement ten years later. As pointed out (p. 11) the secrecy of its pro-

ceedings made it difficult to obtain strictly contemporary information about this first central body. Since I have warned my readers of the unreliability of the two accounts on which my statement is based (note 22), this possible inaccuracy does not sustain the charge of careless work. Mr. Cross claims that I have credited the National Labor Union party with things done by the Workingmen's Party of the United States. In every case the names of these parties are quoted from contemporary accounts. Space will not permit a full discussion of the intricate questions involved. In our present state of knowledge, it seems wiser to accept these contemporary official records. As to my alleged erroneous statement that Kearney formed a branch of the Workingman's Party of the United States, two authorities are cited to the effect that Kearney was refused recognition in this party, and finally organized on an independent basis (pp. 25-6). The question of the first employers' association is a matter of definition. If by "employers' association" we mean a well-organized group, including varied industries, having a definite policy of aggression, with regularly elected officials and a paid secretary, certainly the loosely organized groups and mutual agreements of earlier dates must give way to the claims of the employers' association of 1891. I have not failed to notice these earlier instances of concerted action including that of 1864, which Mr. Cross evidently believes to be his discovery (pp. 13-14; 50-52). The reviewer has fallen into a grave error in the matter of the eight hour bill of 1867. As clearly stated in the citations of the previous pages, the bill under discussion was that of 1866. A recent careful verification of the data given shows them to be correct.

I find Mr. Cross' charges of omissions equally ill-founded. Pages 75-77 explain the reasons for the organization of the Labor Union party; the Spreckles' boycott and Union Iron Works strike are not discussed because they are merely cited in a quotation illustrating another point; a careful examination of pages 109, 143, and 144 proves that the dates of Chinese legislation are all given in the text, or in the citations of the foot notes. The surprise of the reviewer at my neglect to consider "any of the legislation directed against the immigration of the Japanese, the Koreans, and the Hindoos," will be offset by similar feelings on the part of your readers, who doubtless are well aware of the prompt and vigorous suppression of all efforts of the California legislators to express their views on this delicate subject.

In refutation of the general charges of inaccuracy, permit me to point out that practically every important statement in the book is supported by citations of source authorities, the foot-notes containing over 1300 such references.

LUCILE EAVES.

The Steel Workers. By JOHN A. FITCH. The Pittsburgh Survey. Russell Sage Foundation. (New York: Charities Publication Committee. 1910. Pp. xiii, 353. \$1.50.)

The steel workers with whom this book deals are the skilled and semi-skilled workers of the Pittsburgh District. These "real steel workers," as the author calls them, have been made the chief object of study, to the exclusion of the unskilled laborers who make up sixty per cent of the working force of the industry, because the former alone have acquired skill special to steel manufacture, and are for the most part racially distinct from the others. The purpose of the volume is to set forth what manner of men these steel workers are, the character of the work they are engaged in, the conditions under which they give their labor, the causes that have produced these conditions, and their political and social effects in the lives of the workers.

The book is written frankly from the view point of the workmen. The writer's conclusions that the men are required to work too many hours per week, and that the intensity of their work has been raised to too high a point while their earnings have at least not been increased, have become widely known through the publication in outline of much of the material of this volume in *Charities and the Commons* in January and March, 1909. The book is evidently intended for the "average citizen"; the style is very informal and the book is excellently illustrated. The 240 pages of text are followed by 108 pages of appendices which contain some documents of rather particular interest.

In the first part of the volume the writer brings forward much interesting information on the organization of the working force for purposes of production. Four chapters are devoted to a helpful description of the various mechanical processes in each of the several branches of steel making, the relative number of workers engaged in each, the character of the work performed by each group, and the extent and nature of the work done by machinery. The three chapters on unionism in the steel industry which make